

URBAN DISTRICT OF HOLYHEAD

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year

1963

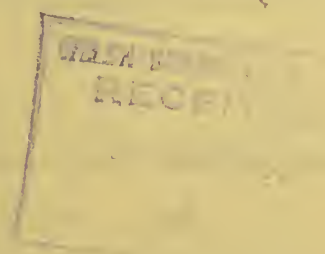
of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Incorporating the Report

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR



HOLYHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL - 1963

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:

Councillor Gordon Williams, J.P.

CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Councillor John Lewis, J.P.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Alderman A. Ifan Jones, M.B.E., J.P.

Alderman Robert Roberts, M.B.E., J.P.

Councillor Clifton Hughes.

Councillor Richard Gray.

Councillor Edward Jones

Councillor D.O. Green.

Councillor D.M. Williams.

Councillor T. Hughes.

Councillor Glyn Thomas.

Councillor Hugh Jones, J.P.

Councillor Richard Parry.

Councillor W.D.M. Ankers.

Councillor G.C. Williams.

Councillor Clarence Surgey.

Councillor Llewelyn Lewis.

Councillor Mrs. M. Hughes, B.E.M.

Councillor John Roberts.

Councillor H.P. Jones, J.P.

Councillor William Thomas (died March 1963)

Councillor W.J. Hughes (commenced June 1963)

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:

G.H.B. Roberts, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., L.M.

Public Health Inspector and Imported Foods Inspector.

A. Maldwyn Jones, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Certificate in Meat
and Food Inspection, Royal Society of Health.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

J.R. Jones, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. in Meat and Food
Inspection, Royal Society of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee,
HOLYHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report upon the health of your District for the year 1963. The report incorporates the Annual Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector. The year under review has not reflected any dramatic variations in the general statistical state of your District as compared with the corresponding figures relative to the immediately preceding year.

According to the Registrar General's mid-year estimate, the population at 10,330 shows an increase of but 10. Although the twelve month span of Birth and Death actual occurrences would appear to have produced an overall population increase of 22, the apparent disparity is due to the span not exactly coinciding, year by year, with the Registrar General's twelve month population figure. The mid year estimated populations have shown very little variation since 1954 when the figure reflected was 10,340; - since then the respective figures have been 10,330; 10,250; 10,330; 10,360; 10,370; 10,280 and 10,320.

The current corrected Birth Rate has increased from 20.9 to 22.7 whereas the rate for Anglesey has fallen from 19.95 to 18.2 and for England and Wales has increased from 18.0 to 18.2. This is the 7th year in succession in which the Holyhead rate has been higher than the county rate.

Death occurrences have decreased from 159 to 148 with a ratio of male to female deaths of 81 to 67. In recent years the causes of death from Coronary Disease of the heart have followed the national trend of increase in the succeeding yearly figures of 15, 23 and 27, but the current year has reflected a decline to 20. As in the preceding year, tuberculosis caused but one fatality. Lung cancer fatalities increased from 5 to 9.

As was to be expected, the Rateable Value increased (from £105,788 to £224,745) and the Penny Rate productivity from £410 to £860. The Council House building aggregate of 21 in 1962 increased to the current 43, and the total rateable premises of 3,994 increased to 4,023.

Of Infectious Diseases there were 34 cases of Dysentery during the latter quarter of 1962 and the first 2 months of 1963, but none were notified for the remainder of the year. Apart from 7 occurrences of measles, no other infectious diseases were notified.

Eight cases of tuberculosis occurred, of which 2 were non-respiratory; - during the preceding year there were 10 cases, all of which were respiratory excepting for one.

With the Ministerial confirmation of the Llanfain and West Terrace Clearance Orders added to the earlier Llaingoch Order Confirmation, an appreciable area of antiquated housing on the urban fringe is involved.

No doubt the appropriate Ministry will take note of the Senior Public Health Inspector's figure for diseased meat from cattle imported from Eire (89.2%).

Note should be taken of the comments and figures reported by the Senior Public Health Inspector relative to that proverbially potentially dangerous commodity - ice cream. In this connection it is worthy of comment that the bacterial purity of the product of the

single manufacturing-retailer has apparently been better than those of the larger concerns - the wholesale pre-packed retailers. Comment has been made before now to the great difficulty of keeping a sampling check on those mobile ice-cream vans that do business on a "sell and run" basis and are therefore able to "get away with it". Although these vans may be termed specially equipped to carry the commodity it does not necessarily follow that that special installation is paralleled by equally special attention to continuing food hygiene techniques.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and support, and the Clerk and Senior Public Health Inspector for their willing co-operation and help at all times.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

G.H.B. ROBERTS.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	850
Population (Registrar General's mid 1963 estimate)	10,330
Rateable Value	£224,745
Product of the Penny Rate	£860
Number of Rateable Premises:	
a) Dwelling houses (including Council Houses)	3,365
b) All other (including business premises)	658
Total of a) and b)	4,023

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (actual occurrences)

	<u>1962</u>			<u>1963</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	106	98	204	114	113	227
Illegitimate	5	7	12	6	2	8
	<u>111</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>235</u>

The Birth Comparability Factor is 1.09.

Birth Rates (total)

The Corrected Birth Rate per 1,000 population = 22.7

The Birth Rate for Anglesey is 18.2; England and Wales 18.2.

Stillbirths

	<u>1962</u>			<u>1963</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	2	5	3	2	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>

The Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) = 20.8

The rate for 1962 was 23.15. The Stillbirth rate for Anglesey = 23.8
England and Wales = 17.0. The Stillbirth rate per 1,000 population
for Anglesey was 0.44; England and Wales 0.32.

Deaths (total)

	<u>1962</u>			<u>1963</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	89	70	159	81	67	148

The Death Comparability factor is 1.01

The Crude Death Rate for Anglesey was 13.8; England and Wales 12.2.

The Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 population = 14.3; Anglesey 13.2.

Maternal Deaths

Nil.

Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>

The Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births = 17.0.
The rate for 1962 was 13.9. The infant mortality rate for Anglesey was 15.9; England and Wales was 21.

Deaths of Infants under Four Weeks of Age.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH
(all ages)

CAUSE	MALE	FEMALE
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	3
Malignant neoplasm uterus	-	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	11	7
Diabetes	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	9	11
Coronary disease, angina	17	3
Hypertension with heart disease	1	1
Other heart disease	6	11
Other circulatory disease	7	6
Pneumonia	2	3
Bronchitis	1	3
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-
Congenital malformations	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	6
All other accidents	3	3
Suicide	1	-
TOTAL	81	67

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
Notifiable Diseases (excluding tuberculosis).

Disease	Total number of cases.
Dysentery	34
Measles	7

TUBERCULOSIS:

Sex	Age	Respiratory or Non-respiratory
M	12	Non-respiratory
M	29	Respiratory
M	23	Non-respiratory
M	80	Respiratory
M	18	Respiratory
M	53	Respiratory
M	51	Respiratory
M	23	Respiratory

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

These services are provided by the County Council and by General Practitioners in the District. The following figures are quoted by courtesy of the County Medical Officer.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

A total of 91 persons were vaccinated for the first time during the year, and 33 were re-vaccinated.

VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

B.C.G. vaccination is carried out by the Chest Physician in collaboration with the County Medical Officer and his staff. The scheme provides for the vaccination of new-born infants into tuberculous households and the tuberculin negative contacts of known cases.

DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

A total number of 228 persons were immunised for the first time against diphtheria during the year, and 173 against whooping cough. 135 persons were vaccinated against Tetanus during the year.

Note:

These figures should be balanced against the total number of birth occurrences of 235 from which it might appear that, very fortunately, protective proceedings against the commoner infectious diseases are becoming "a habit", aided and abetted by propaganda of the Nursing Staff of the Local Health Authority.

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1963NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

It was not necessary during the year to make application for a Court Order under Section 47 of the Act for the removal to other accommodation of any person physically incapacitated and living without proper care and attention in insanitary conditions.

By arrangement with the Caernarvonshire and Anglesey Hospital Management Committee the Mortuary at the Stanley Sailors' Hospital is available on a fee paying basis for the reception of dead bodies and it was used eight times at the Council's expense at a cost of £10. 12. 0d.

It was necessary in accordance with section 50 of the Act to undertake the burial of two persons, one a local resident and the other an unknown person found in the sea near the Skerries and landed at Holyhead. In the latter case the cost of burial was irrecoverable and in the former it was possible to recover the cost of £19. 14. 9d by claiming a death grant from the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.

CAMPING AND CARAVAN SITES

Camping and caravanning are not a problem in the Urban District. The irregular use of Harper's Field at Porthyfelin as an unauthorised site ceased in 1961 as the result of action under the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, and no caravans have been seen there since but two vehicles had to be moved on after overnight parking at the Porthyfelin end of the Promenade.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are four female conveniences and four male conveniences and two urinals which are cleansed by a part-time female cleaner and a full-time male cleaner. The strategic siting of the Swift Square and Victoria Terrace Conveniences makes it a matter of speculation as to how necessary are the open air urinals at Victoria Road and Boston Arms. This type of convenience is a relic of the past and is particularly liable to mis-use as it has no water closet accommodation and the one at Boston Arms hidden away adjacent to a derelict area of demolished property is most repulsive in its decay.

The crude and inadequate sanitary conveniences at the Park have been annually reported upon since 1953 and improvements were agreed upon at one time but the project did not receive loan sanction.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND PEST INFESTATION

A summary is submitted of action taken :-

<u>Disease or Infestation</u>	<u>Council Houses</u>	<u>Private Houses</u>	<u>Treatments</u>	<u>Visits</u>
Tuberculosis	5	4	11	22
Bed Bugs	3	-	3	6
Earwigs	3	-	3	6
Fleas	2	1	3	6
Ants	21	17	41	82
Cockroaches	4	5	10	20

The outbreak of Sonnei Dysentery which started at the end of 1962 continued into the first three months of 1963 and as part of the medical control of this disease 174 faecal specimens were obtained for laboratory examination from 69 members of 17 families and the diagnosis of the disease was confirmed in 33 cases.

In July at the request of the County Medical Officer of Health for Caernarvonshire arising out of food poisoning symptoms in a party of 38 school children who had visited Dublin, nine samples of water and one of lemon squash were obtained from the two Mail Boats concerned and satisfactory laboratory reports were received on all samples.

In July joint action under the provisions of the Public Health Act 1936 was taken by the county and urban officials for cleansing a tramp at temporary facilities provided at the Priory Clinic, Blackbridge.

A fly nuisance reported at two food premises was remedied by the management undertaking more frequent clearance of trade waste.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

This was the fourth full year for the Cae Glas disposal site to be in use, tipping having commenced in September, 1959, and 166 supervisory visits were made up to the time the control of this public health service which has engineering features was transferred in September to the Council's Engineer and Surveyor. The indications are that a new disposal site will have to be in operation in 1965.

The Refuse Collection Team is composed of loader/driver and four men and the Refuse Collection labour force consists of one attendant with assistance as considered necessary.

At the end of the year the number of houses serviced each week for night soil collection was 36 as compared with 73 the previous year. This reduction was due to the displacement of families in the Llaingoch Clearance Area.

The income from salvage sales was £261. 9. 1d for 33 tons 14 cwt. 3 qrs. of baled waste paper forming trade refuse collected from the business premises.

During the year 182 Dreadnought 2cu. ft. capacity bins were bought at a cost of £305. 19. 9d and it was possible due to the stock held in reserve to issue to householders a bin on demand when the old one was reported to be worn out.

HOUSING

The Llainfain Clearance Order and the West Terrace Clearance Order respecting the Clearance Areas declared in 1960 were confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government with the modification that 9, Llainfain be excluded from the Llainfain Clearance Order as a house not unfit. This means that this one house will remain occupied in a terrace of 33 derelict houses until such time as the houses have been demolished.

Application for Discretionary Improvement Grants and for Standard Improvement Grants under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, were received, and Standard Improvements were completed at twelve houses and Discretionary Improvements at one house.

Housing action taken, involving 728 visits, is summarised in the Ministry's prescribed form :-

<u>Clearance Areas</u>	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displacements</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
Houses unfit for human habitation	29	112	43
<u>Not in Clearance Areas</u>			
Houses unfit for human habitation	1	4	1
<u>Repair of unfit houses</u>	<u>Houses Repaired</u>		
Informal action	25		

OVERCROWDING

No reliable statistical data is available respecting the degree and extent of statutory overcrowding in terms of the Housing Act, 1957, and suitable action is taken when cases are found.

PROVISION OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

The position is summarised as follows :-

<u>Premises</u>	<u>3 Bedrooms</u>		<u>2 Bedrooms</u>		<u>1 Bedroom</u>	
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Council	12	18	6	22	3	3
Private Enterprise	2	3	9	1	-	-

The rate of completion of Council Houses during the last ten years is as follows :-

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Council Houses	25	42	29	201	24	48	30	73	21	43

PROVISION OF GARAGES

The position is summarised as follows :-

<u>Estate</u>	<u>Number</u>
Delfryn	3
Ffordd Wynfa	2
Garden Place	6
Marchog	5
Porthyfelin	2

HOUSING ESTATES

The Chief Financial Officer summarises the financial position of the Estates at the end of the year as follows :-

<u>No. of Dwellings</u>	<u>Tenants in Arrear</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Type of Accommodation</u>	<u>Total Weekly Rental</u>	<u>Amount in Arrear</u>	<u>%</u>
50	10	20	Temporary Houses	£84. 18. 4d	£35. 10. 3d	42
168	64	38	Pre-War Houses	£294. 8. 3d	£258. 16. 4d	88
783	226	29	Post-War Houses	£1800. 10. 2d	£969. 12. 1d	54
1001	300	30		£2179. 16. 9	£1263. 18. 8d	58

The total number of new applications registered during the year from residents within the urban area was 92 and 99 tenancies were allocated.

Applicants for Council Houses and for transfers on the Housing Estates are visited in their homes as found necessary in order to form an opinion of the conditions at the premises and some 968 interviews took place in this connection. Each Council House as it becomes vacant on change of tenancy is inspected and 56 inspections were made for this purpose.

FACTORIES

The position at the end of the year was as shown in the prescribed form reproduced below, and some 71 visits were made to 29 premises.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number		Number of	
	on	Register	Inspections	Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	40	63	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	8	-	-
TOTAL :	45	71	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
TOTAL :	6	6	-	-

OUTWORKERS' LIST - SECTIONS 133 and 134 - FACTORIES ACT, 1961

No. of Outworkers employed in making, altering, etc. - Wearing apparel : 1

RODENT CONTROL

The work undertaken is summarised on the form prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

	<u>Type of Property</u>		Total of Cols. 1, 2 and 3 (4)	Agri. (5)
	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>			
	Local Auth. (1)	Dwelling Houses (2)	All Other (3)	
No. of properties in Local Authority's District	9	3,379	646	4,034 6
No. of properties inspected on notification	3	125	31	159 -
No. of properties found infested				
Common Rat - Minor	1	31	12	44 -
House Mouse - Minor	2	48	8	58 -
No. of properties otherwise inspected	9	56	-	65 -
No. of inspections and re-inspections	42	312	77	431 -
No. of infested properties treated by Local Authority	3	79	20	102 -
No. of treatments and re-treatments	3	89	21	113 -
No. of properties proofed	-	16	3	19 -

The town's sewerage system was kept under constant observation to reduce the resident rat population and infested sections of the system were treated by manhole baiting.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Smoke pollution of the atmosphere is not the public health problem that it is in the industrial areas and the boiler plant at the Holyhead Laundry continued to be a source of complaint and despite 43 smoke observations and technical consultation with advisory services and discussion with the management the unsatisfactory pattern remained much the same as in 1962 with little progress having been made towards the permanent abatement of this intermittent nuisance by the end of the year.

Eight random smoke observations were made on two coal fired ships and one oil burning mail boat in the harbour and on one occasion the mail boat had to be boarded and the Master's attention drawn to the provisions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations, 1958, which prohibit the emission of black smoke for more than three minutes in the aggregate in any period of thirty minutes.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The number of premises affected by choked or defective drains or sewers was 237 and in 80 cases the work undertaken was re-chargeable as private work. This work involved 445 visits in connection with drainage and sewerage inspection and maintenance.

The Waterside Sewerage Scheme designed to enlarge the capacity of the existing facilities and to provide for the projected development of Newry Fields as a Housing Site was started towards the end of 1962 and completed during this year.

At the end of the year there were still four houses with water closets not connected to the West Holyhead Joint Sewerage Scheme completed in 1961 but advantage was taken of the development of the Council Housing Estate on the South Stack Road to connect one adjacent dwelling to the Estate sewers leaving another one house unconnected but within connecting range.

The approved improvement scheme for abolition of the five pail closets at Brighton Terrace and the connection of the houses to the West Holyhead Joint Sewer had not been commenced at the end of the year.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The work summarised below involved 68 visits to premises.

	<u>Renewed or Repaired</u>
W.C. cisterns	8
W.C. pans	8
W.C. pan and flush pipe joints	1
W.C. structures	4

It was necessary to complete the full statutory procedure under section 45, Public Health Act, 1936 to secure the reconditioning of two closets in the same ownership.

The sanitary convenience at one house was converted into a water closet in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936 by providing a flushing cistern and connecting it to the house water service at the joint expense of the owner and the Council.

FOOD PREMISES

The number of food premises in the area may be classified in the following general categories :-

Meat	-	12	Fried Fish and Chips	-	6	Wet Fish	-	2
Bakehouses	-	9	Licensed Premises	-	24	Greengrocery	-	5
Cafes and Restaurants	-	12	Confectionery and Tobacco	-	17	Grocery and Provisions	-	40

The following number of premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :-

Ice Cream Hot Mix Method	-	1
Ice Cream Wrapped Pre-packed Retailers	-	51
Sausage Preparation	-	11

Unsound food was examined at 16 premises and 50 visits were made for this purpose, and 433 visits were made to 100 premises for observation purposes, and to advise on compliance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

One provision store was converted into a self-service establishment and the rear store-room at another shop was cleansed and redecorated and provided with more adequate shelving for storage purposes. One new fish and chip saloon and one new snack bar were opened. New premises for use as a greengrocery wholesale depot were built and brought into service.

The water closet basins were renewed at two premises and the wash-hand basin as well in one and the sanitary accommodation in a third was cleansed. The deficient cold water supply was rectified at two premises by the renewal of the water services from the main and hot water on tap was provided at another shop.

Improved toilet facilities were provided for ladies at one licensed premises.

The bakehouses were visited as a precautionary measure at the suggestion of the Welsh Board of Health to ascertain if bulk frozen eggs of Chinese origin were in use as there was some uneasiness about the possibility of Paratyphoid infection and it was found that this commodity was not in use. One bakehouse closed at the end of the year on change of ownership of the premises.

One complaint about an unsatisfactory ginger fruit cake was investigated and found to have some substance and the cake was replaced by the vendor. Another complaint about the taste of coffee and orange squash consumed at a cafe was found to be completely unfounded on laboratory examination of a sample of the orange squash.

Two complaints received about foreign matter in food were referred for laboratory examination and fragments of a small insect were reported upon in a slice of buttered bread and an alleged cockroach in a swiss roll was demonstrated to be some burnt batter which had got into the roll due to insufficient care at the wholesale bakery plant.

These cases are briefly commented upon as indicating an increasing and welcome awareness on the part of the public in seeking expert opinion on matters beyond their comprehension in relation to the quality and purity of food.

Sixteen premises were found to be affected by drainage or sewerage trouble and attention was given to nine mouse infestations, six rat infestations, two ant infestations and two fly infestations.

ICE CREAM CONTROL

In the tables below details are given of the results of testing 226 samples of Ice Cream submitted to the Public Health Laboratory during the period January to December. There was one local manufacturer using the Hot Mix Method. There were 51 non-manufacturing retailers supplied by 4 wholesale manufacturers operating on a national or regional basis who retailed wrapped pre-packed ice cream only.

<u>Manufacturing-retailers</u>		<u>One Dealer</u>		
<u>Samples</u>	<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>	<u>Grade 3</u>	<u>Grade 4</u>
19	100%	-	-	-
<u>Manufacturing Wholesalers</u>		<u>Four Dealers</u>		
<u>Samples</u>	<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>	<u>Grade 3</u>	<u>Grade 4</u>
207	71.11%	11.5%	8.2%	9.19%

The Public Health Laboratory Service recommends that owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results of any single sample. It is suggested that 50% of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80% into Grade 1 or 2, and not more than 20% into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

One shop was registered for the retail sale of wrapped pre-packed ice cream under the provisions of Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Itinerant Retailers

Four itinerant retailers, one of whom established premises within the urban area during the year, were sampled 21 times with disappointing results. It is extremely difficult to cope with this type of retailer due to his mobility and it was only possible to obtain a total of 14 samples from the three retailers based outside the urban district. A new commodity known as Soft Ice Cream has been developed during the last few years and it is now in local supply by means of specially equipped vehicles and it was possible to concentrate on the urban based vendor who had 6 samples in Grade 3 and 1 sample in Grade 4, and research work and further sampling are being undertaken into these bad results by the national distributor concerned in active co-operation with the Public Health Department. The 21 samples gave the following results :-

<u>Samples</u>	<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>	<u>Grade 3</u>	<u>Grade 4</u>
21	4	6	8	3

MILK CONTROL

During the period January to December 76 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were obtained from 6 producer/retailers. All the samples obtained from 5 of the producer/retailers were satisfactory and of the 1 remaining 2 out of 14 samples failed to satisfy the prescribed test under The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960. These results are an improvement on the results obtained for 1962.

The designated raw milk retailed in the town was also submitted three times to the biological test for tubercle bacilli and brucella infection and of the 18 samples obtained 1 was reported upon as being infected with brucella abortus and the prescribed precautions applicable in such cases were put in force.

FOOD INSPECTIONPort Slaughterhouse

In the Report on Slaughterhouse Facilities as required by the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food accepted the 1st April, 1962, as the proposed appointed day for the Slaughterhouse Construction Regulations to apply to Holyhead but this was later changed to the 1st January, 1963, so as to allow more time for carrying out the necessary work at the Port Slaughterhouse and the remodelled old Rhosygaer Slaughterhouse came into service in March, 1963.

Licensed Slaughtermen

There were four persons holding licences under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, and of this number two hold the licences purely for emergency slaughter in the course of their employment with the British Transport Commission.

Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963

These Regulations came into force on the 1st October and during the three months ending the 31st December meat inspection charges were levied as follows :-

120 cattle @ 2/6d	£15. 0. 0d
23 sheep @ 6d.	11. 6d.
	£15. 11. 6d

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

EX. REPUBLIC OR IRELAND	CATTLE	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS
Number killed	427	-	-	186	2
Number inspected	427	-	-	186	2
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	6	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	375	-	-	14	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	89.2%	-	-	7.5%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Weights of Unfit Meat

<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>CATTLE</u>	<u>SHEEP</u>	<u>PIGS</u>
Johne's Disease	350		
Hydronephrosis	1		
Hydatid Cysts	130		
Dropsy	670		
Moribund	1,400		
Injuries	155		
Cirrhosis	4,610		
Angioma	30		
Abscesses	60		
Parasites	30	26	
	7,436 lbs.	26 lbs.	lbs.
Total weight for the year :	2 tons	18 cwt. 1 qr. 1 stone	- 1962
	3 tons	6 cwt. 2 qrs. 1 stone	- 1963

Meat inspection as recorded above necessitated 83 visits to the Port Slaughterhouse during the period January to December.

Other Unsound Food

Meat	1 cwt.	1 qr.	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	(72 tins)
Fruit	3 cwts.	2 qrs.	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	(243 tins)
Vegetables	1 cwt.	- qrs.	1 lb.	(118 tins)
Fish	- cwts.	- qrs.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	(29 tins)
Milk	5 gals.	3 qrts.		(50 tins)

Nectarines		1 st.	6 lbs.	.. Decomposition
Peaches		3 qrs.	- st.	3 lbs. .. -do-
Cherries	1 cwt.	2 qrs.	- st.	12 lbs. .. -do-
Grapes		2 qrs.	1 st.	10 lbs. .. -do-
Herrings		- qrs.	2 st.	- lbs. .. -do-
Mushrooms	1 cwt.	1 qr.	1 st.	8 lbs. .. -do-
Polony		- qr.	- st.	10 lbs. .. -do-
Black Pudding.		- qr.	- st.	10 lbs. .. -do-
Pork Pies		- qr.	1 st.	- lbs. .. -do-
Garmon		- qr.	1 st.	11 lbs. .. -do-
Home Killed Beef	2 cwts.	- qr.	- st.	8 lbs. .. Bone Taint
Cheese		- qr.	- st.	9 lbs. .. Mouldy
Danish Rye Bread		- qr.	- st.	12 lbs. .. Mouldy
Potatoes	2 tons. 14cwts	- qr.	- st.	- lbs. .. Blight
Whipped Cream		5 gallons.		.. Decomposition

PORT HEALTH AND IMPORTED FOOD CONTROL

Amount of Shipping Entering the District

<u>Ships</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Net. Reg. Tons</u>
From Foreign Ports	16	3750
Coastwise	1194	1586512
Fishing Vessels	73	-

Principal Ports from which ships arrive

Cargo Vessels	:	Dublin, North Wall.
Passenger Vessels	:	Dun Laoghaire.

Character of Shipping and Trade

Passenger Traffic

	<u>No. of Passengers</u>	
	<u>Inwards</u>	<u>Outwards</u>
Cargo Service	447	235
Mail Service	391440	382133

Passenger Mail Cargo Traffic

	<u>To Dun Laoghaire</u>				<u>From Dun Laoghaire</u>			
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Mail Bags	127,434	1,593	131,521	1,644	76,530	957	68,691	859
Post Bags	306,124	7,653	337,192	8,430	131,915	3,298	136,884	3,422
News Parcels	177,677	2,395	168,797	2,268	7,683	156	10,876	179
Motor Cars	2,408	2,203	3,071	2,750	2,785	2,454	3,274	2,874

NOTE This total tonnage is included in the Cargo Traffic Analysis under the heading

Cargo TrafficLivestock

	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Assess</u>	<u>Dogs</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Export	1135	-	-	-	-	318	738
Import	1176	147,814	8,478	350	36	1975	63,710

NOTE This total tonnage is included in the Cargo Traffic Analysis under the heading of Other Commodities.

Cargo Traffic AnalysisTonnages divided into Commodities

<u>Commodities</u>	<u>Imported Tons</u>		<u>Exported Tons</u>	
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel	-	-	9,613	10,568
Building & Road Making Materials	-	-	3,562	3,371
Timber	2,190	118	-	-
Machinery	-	-	4,018	3,547
Vehicles & Parts	-	-	9,811	11,783
Iron and Steel	527	208	14,452	17,312
Tinplate	-	-	861	1,856
Oil & Spirit (Mineral & Motor)	-	-	9,068	8,337
Woollen Goods	-	-	1,095	1,147
Raw Wool	701	356	-	-
Other Textiles	-	-	1,824	1,874
Chemicals, Chemical Fertilisers	4	49	14,493	18,328
Fish	1,218	1,610	-	-
Fruit and Vegetables	722	868	-	-
Grain, Flour & Milling Offals	-	-	549	917
Other Food and Provisions	60,981	58,983	-	-
Other Commodities	95,588	105,069	51,342	52,963
	161,931	167,261	120,688	132,003

Grand Totals

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Imported Tonnage	96,636	124,544	152,121	161,931	167,261
Exported Tonnage	84,573	95,158	96,433	120,688	132,003
	181,209	219,702	248,554	282,619	299,264

NOTE Included in the above analysis under the heading Exported Tons is bunker coal and bunker oil for fuelling the British Transport Commission's Vessels.

A complete check was exercised on all landings of imported food from the Republic of Ireland. This work involves alternate Sunday Duty by the Public Health Inspectors and the following comparative table indicates the scope of this routine responsibility :-

<u>No. of Ships' Manifests Scrutinised</u>		<u>No. of Notifications to receiving Local Authorities</u>
1959	333	1,855
1960	374	2,274
1961	422	3,060
1962	514	2,950
1963	570	3,173

As a result of the liaison which has been firmly established with inland colleagues based on the system of notification information **was received** that pork was found to be infected with tuberculosis on secondary inspection by the Public Health Inspector at the point of destination. It was thought prudent under these circumstances to secure the detention of consignments from the specific source for complete inspection on the quayside at Holyhead and this took place on the 20th February when 60 pig carcasses were examined and one head was found to be tuberculous and again on the 22nd February when 55 pig carcasses were examined and found to be free from disease. All meat and offal exported from the Republic of Ireland is subject to veterinary inspection at the point of production and this incident underlines the value of the constant vigilance that is exercised in what one is apt to dismiss as a tiresome duty. The facts were reported to the Irish Department of Agriculture.

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